

FALL IN.—Our fellow citizens, Mr. S. W. Jones, has been commissioned to recruit a company in the 45th Regiment. It is only a few days since he began, but his success thus far has been first rate. Patriotic young men, fall into line.

CAMP TWIN.—It seems to be reduced to a certainty, that Camp Twin, near Wooten, is to be broken up on Friday or Saturday of this week, and the troops now there, sent to Camp Denison.

The merchants of Millersburg will not have as much cause for crying over the breaking up of this camp, as those of Wooten will, for the former it has been a serious injury, and for the latter the cause of an overflow of customers.

We give elsewhere full particulars of the doings of the fleet on the South Carolina coast. There is not much else of war news that is worth publishing. We have a large army in the field, at a large cost of money, and, naturally enough, the expectations of our people are large, but thus far little has been done, and but little of that, well done. Some of our Generals are initiating the march of the King of the French, so celebrated in song.

The King of the French marched up the hill, With fifty thousand men,
The King of the French marched up the hill, And there he made his sign.

THANKSGIVING.—RIGHT MOVED.—Next Thursday, the 28th inst., being the day set apart by Governor DENISON, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the bountiful mercies which he has bestowed upon us as a People, the business men of Millersburg have, with commendable unanimity agreed to close their places of business on that day.—We take pleasure in putting this resolution on record, and hope it will serve as a precedent for all similar occasions, hereafter.

A notice, giving the Religious exercises to be observed on that day was handed in, but has been mislaid. Our recollection of its contents are, that there is to be preaching at the Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. J. W. Swick, of the Lutheran Church, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Traitors in Public Service.

It is unquestionable that there are traitorous spies in the public offices at Washington. They are not mere lookers on, but employees of the Departments. They are men who are supported by the government they would destroy. A telegram was found at Port Royal from Jeff Davis, announcing the sailing of the fleet, and saying that it was destined for Port Royal. This could not have been known only to a few—a very few. The leak is, therefore, confined to close quarters. Why cannot the "leaky vessel" be discovered?

But there is consolation in the fact that while the sailing and destination of the fleet were thus known long in advance, the rebels could not make any formidable show of resistance to our possession of their "sacred soil." This demonstrates their weakness. Their whole force is on the Potomac. Their early information and ample facilities afforded nothing, because the material was not there.

From East Tennessee.

Long ago the Government promised the loyal citizens of East Tennessee substantial "aid and comfort." It has not been given. Johnson, Maynard, and a host of common people have been driven from their homes. Brownlow, the indomitable, is in prison. Still the Union sentiment lives. Secession has become unendurable. Its tyranny has culminated. Patience in waiting for Northern troops is exhausted. Open revolt has been commenced in some of the counties. One sharp skirmish has taken place, and the Unionists have established two camps in the mountains. Knoxville is under martial law, and the Union movement has assumed such magnitude that the rebel Governor of Tennessee calls for a general armistice to put it down. Will not the Government order a column into East Tennessee at once? Where can one hundred thousand of the half million of volunteers in the field be more advantageously employed?

No event since the commencement of the present war has caused more general rejoicing among the loyal portion of the American people than the recent capture of the rebel envoys, Sidel and Mason. The arrest would have been peculiarly gratifying, even if they had been engaged on a mission from which the traitors expected to derive vast benefits, because they were two of the most ardent, influential, bitter, and determined foes of the Union. Sidel occupied so important a position that he expected to be made the President of the Southern Confederacy, and did far more to promote the secession movement than his successful rival, Jefferson Davis. Ex-Senator Mason is one of the worst traitors this country ever produced, and has long been actively engaged in the unholy task of plunging Virginia, notwithstanding her strong conservative elements, into the vortex of rebellion.

The Wooten Republican says Col. de Conroy has issued an order to Captains of Companies of the 15th Regiment O. V. M., requiring them to report at Camp Twin, on or before Thursday the 18th inst. All volunteers who have signed the rolls, or been sworn in by a Justice of the Peace, or authorized recruiting officers, and all who are not reported in camp on that day, will be proceeded against as deserters. The effect of this order will fall like a wet blanket on those who have enrolled their names with companies for more show, intending to frame an excuse and stay at home when marching time comes. The signing of a muster roll is equivalent to being sworn in by a Justice of the Peace, and men who have done so in order to get others to enlist, without any intention of going themselves, will find that they have been caught in a trap they set for others.

Now that Port Royal and Beaufort are in our possession, it is evident that the proper military and naval authorities will take measures to reinforce General Sherman, so that he will soon have a sufficient number of troops to conduct extensive offensive operations against the rebels of the cotton States. A correspondent at Washington has good reason to believe that orders have been issued to several regiments in readiness to reinforce Gen. Sherman, while the Washington Star of last evening states that two regiments have already gone forward, and that they will be followed by fifteen thousand men by Saturday.

Reception of Gen. Fremont in St. Louis.

The reception of Gen. Fremont, his Staff and Body-Guards in St. Louis, on the evening of the 18th inst., after being removed with perfect order, they had met with the most enthusiastic salutations along the entire route from Springfield to St. Louis, and on reaching the city they found one of the largest assemblages gathered to greet them ever witnessed there.—Gen. Fremont immediately proceeded to his headquarters, and soon after a procession bearing torches, headed by music and surrounded by an immense concourse of citizens, was put in motion. Arriving at the headquarters, the members of the committee appointed to deliver an address to Gen. Fremont, detached themselves from the procession to perform the duty assigned them. As they entered the mansion, they were ushered into one of the large front rooms, and directly after the General made his appearance. Mr. J. M. Voss, then, as Chairman of the Committee, addressed Gen. Fremont, in which he alluded to the work of destruction by "ambitious rivals and enemies" without any merely mottled circumlocution; saying, nevertheless, "as loyal citizens, we follow your example in yielding due obedience to edicts of the powers that be."

Gen. Fremont was most moved as the mighty throng of hurrying citizens greeted him with such enthusiasm. His response to address was calm and dignified; saying, in reference to the charges that had been alluded to, I shall soon have occasion, for I shall make occasion, to answer all these charges more definitely. Until then, I will rely upon this evening for my defense.

The notice to the public was brief, but the assemblage is said to have been the greatest ever witnessed in St. Louis.—State Journal.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to close our business offices on Thursday, the 28th day of Nov., which is the day appointed by the Governor of Ohio to be observed as a public Thanksgiving.—

Wm. Bray,
F. Cohn,
F. Cohn & Gray,
J. Mulvaney,
H. Yergin,
Stoll & Flanagan,
N. P. McCormick,
John Corbin,
G. L. Cook,
E. H. Hall,
R. B. Stafford,
G. Shorr,
A. T. Bell,
Jas. Hebron & Son,
Eaton Bros & Co.,
Farm & Young,
R. B. Raif,
C. J. Baker,
C. J. Baker,
M. Fike,
S. Marx,
C. Akey & Ingles.

CONTRIBUTION.—The property of JOHN W. Russell, of Wheeling, has been confiscated by the Government authorities. RUSSELL was chairman of the Virginia delegation in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic National Conventions, and has the reputation of being one of the most vigorous of the Virginia traitors.

It is a remarkable fact that some of the most prominent commanders of the naval expeditions were either born or raised in the Southern States. The Commodore DUNSTON, although born in New Jersey, was appointed to the navy from Delaware, and most of his relatives are residents of that State. Captain STEWART, of the steamer *Delaware*, is a native of South Carolina, and Captain DUNSTON of the *Pocomoke*, is also a native of that State, and the son of a former Congressman (now deceased) from the Charleston district.

It is the intention of Government, if Beaufort is successfully retained in our control, to offer every facility for the shipment of cotton to New York and other ports from South Carolina. A vessel is now receiving a freight of goods in Rhode Island suitable for the Southern market, for which cotton will be received. It will not doubt be the object of Confederacy to prevent the export of cotton from Southern ports; but where there are buyers, there also some will be found ready to sell. Every facility will be offered by the Government for the revival of the cotton trade.

Jim Lane's Policy.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Springfield, asserts that General Lane is not in favor of freeing the negroes, per se, but is in favor of confiscating the property of armed rebels, whether it consist of negroes or horses. It is not because the negroes are slaves that he would free them, but because they are part and parcel of the estate of armed traitors. In other words, he would confiscate their property without regard to the nature of it. It is certainly the common sense view of the case, and should be the policy of the Government.

The destruction of that hot-bed of secession, and scene of murderous treachery, Guyandotte, is a step in the right direction. If the inhabitants had half sense, they must have known that their conduct in assisting in the massacre of our troops, would provoke the summary retribution. Every place where such bloody treason is practiced, should be laid in ashes, and all the accessories caught should be promptly shot or hung. It is time to make war troublesome to those who assist upon it.

SHERMAN'S BRIGADE.—There are now twenty-one companies for Sherman's Brigade, now in Camp Buckinham, near Massfield. Some of the companies are not quite full yet, but the brigade is very rapidly approaching completion. Mr. L. D. Myers, of the *Massfield Herald*, has been appointed Quartermaster of the 64th Regiment.

Mason and Sidel.

The capture of these rebel Ministers going aboard is certainly a streak of good luck, and does much credit to the sagacity and prompt action of Com. WILKES. The blow will prove a severe one to the rebels, as they counted much on their influence in securing the favorable action of England and France. The Southern Press has boasted largely of the escape of Mason and Sidel, through our blockading fleet, and of the honors paid them at Havana, which will make their capture by the gallant WILKES the more humiliating. Both are traitors of the deepest dye, and should be made examples of.

Matters at Port Royal.

The correspondent of the New York Post says: THE NEGRO TRAINING.—Early in the morning after the victory the plantation negroes began to come into camp, and with the genuine instinct for trade, each provided for his own necessities. A number of them, at two shillings and a brace of hams in the shape of a struggling porter, which he bore kicking and struggling under his arm. It was amusing to see the pericentricity with which the fellows executed their trade, even while waiting to be questioned under guard of a file of soldiers. The instant one was spoken to, the bit of wide-awake or the rimless crown of straw which he did duty as, he would be jerked off his head, and he would be answering meanwhile his catechism, as well as he could with the noisy and struggling beast distracting his attention.

THE DAY OF DELIVERANCE.

Our troops were accompanied in their first reconnaissance into the island by Dr. J. C. Craven, who reports the negroes on the plantations further inland as almost wild with delight at the advent of our troops and the happy flight of their masters, which they described with the utmost gusto.

"O Lord, massa," said one, "we're so glad to see you. We've prayed and prayed the Lord that he would send you Yankees, and we knowed you was coming."

"How could you know that?" asked Dr. Craven.

"You can't read the paper, how did you get the news?"

"No, massa, we can't read but we can listen. Massa and massa use to read, and sometimes they would read loud, and then we would listen,—making an expressive gesture indicative of close attention at a key-hole.—"

"When I've got a chance I would listen, and Jim, him would listen, and we put the list together, and we know'd the Yankees were coming." Bless the negroes!

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CONTRABANDS.

Another stout fellow asserted that the good Lord had appeared to him in the shape of a "Yankee," who assured him that his hour of deliverance was at hand.

When some doubt was expressed as to the negro statements in regard to numbers, one of them answered:

"We can't read, but we can count."

"How did you learn to count?"

"Ficking cotton, massa. We's all got to count when we pick cotton, and we knowed."

There seems to be abundant work for them to do in picking cotton on Hilton Head Island, which our troops have occupied, and it is to be hoped that their services will be in some way turned to account for this purpose.

Across it, already white for the harvest, were found within less than a mile of Port Walker, and will be lost, unless speedily attended to.

Several buildings filled with unguined cotton, were also found further back toward Skull Creek, and on the islands beyond that stream similar deposits could be seen. A heavy smoke which was seen at a distance, the negroes reported to come from a lot of cotton which had been fired by the retreating rebels.

For some reason or other the negroes appeared at first inclined to wait until they were called for before making their appearance, but the few who were dismissed on the first day spread the report that the Yankees were indeed at hand, and the next morning a number came in from the mainland, where their masters had retreated, making their escape at night in a canoe.—The reports must be correct, for a number of the negroes were seen on the mainland, and for when our boats went up there the negroes were ready to greet them.

By this singular sort of reconnaissance which seems to be established by the reports of the South to the other, and before the snows of December shall have whitened the plains of the North, even in distant Texas the story of our progress, will have been spread, and the thousands of those who are watching and waiting so patiently for the deliverance which is so near at hand.

CONDITION OF BEAUFORT.

The correspondent of the New York Herald describes the first visit to Beaufort by a Lieutenant with a flag of truce:

On landing, Lieutenant Sprout was met by a number of negroes, who seemed greatly rejoiced to see him, and who cheered lustily for the Stars and Stripes. They informed Lieut. Sprout that there were but two whites left in the village, and took him to one, who met the Lieutenant at the door of his store waving a flag of truce, and exhibiting in his manner every indication of confidence and determination. He was a stout, well-to-do man, and was getting by birth, reported that the negroes were perfectly wild, and were plundering stores and dwellings, wantonly destroying property of every kind and carrying off everything of portable character that they could lay their hands upon.

They had been worked up to a pitch of frenzy by their masters, who shot several negroes who refused to accompany them, and then they were driven away from the village to prevent them from communicating with the United States forces; and that the lives of the remaining whites and negroes were in jeopardy. A perfect Saturday had begun.

HOW SLAVES LOVE THEIR MASTERS.

A boat load of negroes came aboard the vessel, and they were distinctly informed by Capt. Ammen that we had not come for the purpose of taking them away from their masters, nor of abolishing their property, but that we had come to help them, and that they might go to Beaufort or to Hilton Head, as they pleased.

Nearly two hundred contrabands have already arrived within our lines, and the necessities are increasing. And the fact, which is a sad one, is that the negroes are the favorite slaves of the wealthiest and largest slave-owners in South Carolina, where the institution is said to assume its mildest form, and where, consequently, the slaves are more contented and happier than in any other part of the South. The negroes here would never leave their masters, they would fight and lay down their lives for them, if necessary, before they would allow "Lincoln's hirelings" to land and destroy their property.

How correct they were in their estimate of their strength of these black scoundrels' love and affection for massa, and the "little log" hut, may be easily appreciated when I state that the first of the first negroes who came to the driver on Mr. Seabury's plantation, and among others worth mentioning, whose plantations are within ten miles of us. They came, and go into ecstasies of joy, when they feel that they are safe.

A CHARITABLE PLEASURE PARTY.

A curious fact has come to light. Our reconnaissance on Tuesday was considered in the light of an attack, by the rebels, and they sent to Charleston some very highly respected gentlemen to represent our cause, and having made two attempts to take the batteries, but each was so warmly contested, that our fleet withdrew.

The reports, therefore, of the defeat of our fleet are quite an absurd and ridiculous story, and many of them, including the British and French Consuls, and quite a number of ladies, the elite of the city, came up in the rebel flotilla, and witnessed what was to be a splendid victory for the South. The result was very different from what they expected. When the fleet opened fire upon the batteries and the rebel flotilla, Com. Tatnall had other business to attend to, and he, with the British and French Consuls, and the ladies, returned back to Charleston at a rate that astonished even themselves.

Monetary.

The specie in the Banks and Sub-Treasury at New York on the 1st of January, was \$30,100,000.

Received from California since..... \$3,917,218

Foreign Imports since..... \$5,855,937

Total..... \$39,873,155

Sent to France Jan..... \$11,142,929

Exported..... \$14,443,175

Leaving in Banks and Sub-Treasury..... \$20,000,000

In name Nov. 1, 1860..... \$27,900,000

In name Nov. 1, 1859..... \$25,300,000

The receipt for duties during Tuesday last amount is about \$146,000 a sum much exceeding that taken in on any day for a long time.

WELL DONE, WATERS.—The contributions for the relief of soldiers by the citizens of Wayne county, amount to \$3,372 42, with two townships to be from. This is a good showing for Wayne.

FIGHT AT FAULTY BRIDGE.

THE REBELS CATCH A TARTAR.
Capture of Mason and Sidel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.
Capt. Taylor, who arrived here with dispatches reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Georgetown the escape of Sidel and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding hence to Havana it was understood that the two rebels were on the 7th inst. on the British Mail Steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz by way of Havana and St. Thomas, and Southampton. The San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama channel, about 24 miles to the Westward of the mouth of the Florida Straits, and the two boats were seen, and as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under command of Lieut. Fairfax, who boarded the packet and arrested Mason and Sidel, who were perfectly ignorant of their fate. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto, where they were brought on board and are now on their way to New York. The packet had no other passengers. The remainder of her passengers, including the Ladies' committee, had been informed of the capture of the two rebels, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey. Official dispatches are voluminous and include several accounts of the capture, together with a protest of Mason and Sidel against the capture, and a denial of the truth of the story.

The Comdr. De Luca went down to the flotilla last night and returned at 10 o'clock this morning. She reports affairs unchanged down the river. A coasting schooner ran the blockade yesterday, and although the rebels were fired at her from the rebel batteries not a shot struck her. The Harriet Lane started down this morning to join the flotilla.

Capt. Galtley, Nov. 16, No. 13.
The rebels were seen on the 16th inst. at Fayette, protected by New River, which falls through a precipitous gorge 600 or 700 feet deep, attacked and attempted to dislodge our troops from the encampment on the Lewisburg road at Fayette. The rebels were fired at, and they replied to with interest as indicated they made no further investments in that way.

On the night of the 10th inst., preparation for attacking and possibly capturing the rebels was discovered. The rebels were seen on the 10th inst. on the Kanawha and New rivers, and by ten o'clock the next day had driven them back three miles from all the heights. A column under Gen. Schenck in the morning, and the rebels were fired at, and they replied to with interest as indicated they made no further investments in that way.

While Benham's column laid on their arms waiting for morning, the rebels began to retreat from their entrenched camp, and before the sun discovered the movement, the rebels were on their way to Raleigh. Their cavalry horses were used in hauling their baggage-wagons.—Gen. Benham, on learning of their retreat, pursued them for miles, and then a proclamation was issued, ordering the rebels to surrender, and that there was but little chance of overtaking them, turned back on the pursuit.

In a skirmish with the rear guard, Col. Crook of the rebel cavalry and a few others were killed.

It is thought that Floyd has come to the conclusion that Western Virginia is not worth fighting for. The loss on our side was but 2.

The above is sent by consent of Gen. Rosecrans.

The Retreat to St. Louis.

The St. Louis Democrat is noticing the movement of Gen. Hunter's force from Springfield to St. Louis, says:

The reason for this abandonment of the Southwestern campaign we suppose must be the discovery of the movement, and the fact that it is not supposed that our army is retreating in any fear of the result of a contest with the rebel forces, and we are left to conjecture that the concentration of Gen. Hunter's force at this point has been a mere feint, and that the real movement was to be made in the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties.

When Gen. Hunter took command of General Fremont's army, or four weeks of good campaigning weather, and the value of the campaign was the worst of the march, and was just getting within striking distance of the enemy. His Body Guard had gallantly swept down and put to rout one strong detachment. The whole force was engaged, and the rebels were routed, and would have followed up Price in "double quick" even to the Arkansas under the lead of the Pathfinder.

In an evil hour Gen. Hunter surrendered to the rebels. His plan of pursuit was a mere feint, and the real movement was to be made in the fat regions of Lafayette and Saline counties.

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Retreat of the Cumberland Gap Expedition.

The Cincinnati Commercial's correspondent says that the Cumberland Gap Expedition, of which Gen. McClellan was in command, has been ingloriously retreated. His letter says:

CAMP NEAR CREEK ORCHARD, Kentucky, Nov. 15th, 1861.

After a march of almost unparalleled severity, considering there was no apparent necessity for it, the Cumberland Gap Expedition arrived this evening at a point within two miles of Creek Orchard, and went into camp. Many of our poor fellows are still struggling and straggling along the road, painfully striving to reach a harbor of rest. The march was not a battle-field and defeat. I have no time now, even if I were not severely fatigued, to depict the wretched picture. I will do it hereafter.

The 14th, 17th, and 30th Ohio will encamp here. The Tennessees and 34 Kentucky regiment were ordered back to London, after the advance of the former had reached a point 3 miles beyond it. Many of the Tennessees were sent back to London, after the advance of the former had reached a point 3 miles beyond it. Many of the Tennessees were sent back to London, after the advance of the former had reached a point 3 miles beyond it.

Bailing Seceh Prisoners.

Three Virginia rebel prisoners named Hood, Barren and Compton, have been ordered to be let to bail at Wheeling by Judge Jackson, the parties to give in the aggregate \$45,000 security for their future loyal behavior. They were also recognized to report themselves every twenty days to the commandant of the nearest military post. The prisoners were all violent secessionists when the war broke out, but now claim to be tamed down somewhat and profess to wish to live in peace at home again.

But it would seem that the neighbors of Hood and Compton have but little confidence in their professions of loyalty, and will not tolerate their presence. Hood procured bail at Wheeling, and returned home to Marion county Va. The people at once drove him away, and he is now wandering about in Pennsylvania. They would not tolerate on bail a man who had been engaged in the rebel army. Compton was taken by the Commissioners to Marion county to procure bail, but a crowd assembled at Fairmont and demanded that Compton should be given up to them.—The officers appealed to the people, and it required all their exertions to save the prisoner. He was not permitted to get bail, and the officers becoming satisfied that Compton would not be allowed to remain alive at Fairmont, brought him back to the Wheeling jail.

The Benefit of Good Advice.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering, teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is, moreover, to cure Wind Colic, to regulate the bowels, and to simply supply the child with calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice. Sells every-where, at 25 cents per bottle. Office, 13 Cedar street, New York.

How to Drink.

"Now gentlemen," said Sheridan to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other. Are we Irish like men or like women? Some of the ladies are drinking like men, and some like women. 'Then,' he replied, 'we are going to drink jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want.'"

Washington Correspondence.

Let Giles Hines to Sequestrated—McGuire—Gentry—Hines—Foster and Felt—Women—Cheating and Drunken—Washington Society—Intrigues of Women—Business in Washington—Sellers and Army Supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14th, 1861.

REAR BRIGADE.—Several prominent citizens of Washington who have heretofore been conspicuous by reason of their "South Side" proclivities, are making fine fortunes out of the war in the way of trade and contracts with the Government. The city of Beaufort, who in the early part of the rebellion were secessionists and disaffected in bitter terms, the Administration and the Union soldiers sent here to protect the city, are now more highly favored with fat jobs and contracts than the true loyal men of the metropolis. A large auctioneer and trader here by the name of McGuire on the day subsequent to the attack of the Beaufort mob on the Massachusetts 5th Regiment, a gentleman belonging to the National Intelligencer, and in great excitement said, "Now what do you think? The Government will find that they can't bring their Northern borderers through Maryland and Virginia, and the city of Beaufort, who in the early part of the rebellion were secessionists and disaffected in bitter terms, the Administration and the Union soldiers sent here to protect the city, are now more highly favored with fat jobs and contracts than the true loyal men of the metropolis. A large auctioneer and trader here by the name of McGuire on the day subsequent to the attack of the Beaufort mob on the Massachusetts 5th Regiment, a gentleman belonging to the National Intelligencer, and in great excitement said, "Now what do you think? 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